

The Ottawa Free Trader.

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STOP THAT LIE!

No Special Election for a County Judge Necessary in Case of Judge Gilbert's Election to the Circuit Bench.

Certain enemies of Judge Gilbert, in order to bring about his defeat on Tuesday, Nov. 3d, are stating that in case of his election to the Circuit Bench, a new election would be necessary for a County Judge of La Salle county.

This is untrue, as the County Judge vacancy, created by Judge Gilbert's election to and qualification as Circuit Judge, would be for a less period of time than one year, which, under the provisions of our statutes, would be filled by appointment by Governor Oglesby. Let every voter be fully assured of this fact. Judge Gilbert's election to the Circuit Judgeship does not necessitate a new election in this county, and there will be none, hence no additional expense to the tax-payers of the county, as some are falsely stating.

The Week.

Foreign.

The position of the Eastern question has undergone no perceptible change during the week. The announcement of the Serbian invasion of Bulgaria was evidently premature, though a considerable Serbian army has been concentrated on the border. Prince Milan, however, assures the powers of his earnest desire for peace on the basis of the Berlin treaty. The Sultan's invitation to the powers for a new congress to settle the question of the Balkan provinces has already been responded to favorably by France and England, and the others are expected speedily to fall in.

Paris was intensely excited on Thursday by an attempt to assassinate M. Freycinet, the French minister of foreign affairs. While the minister was driving along the street a man, who looked like a mechanic of superior intelligence, stepped up and fired a pistol in the carriage. Fortunately the shot was harmless, and the man, who appeared to be a Corsican and refused to give his name, was promptly arrested.

Parnell is still pursuing his triumphant passage through Ireland, overcoming all local preferences for candidates and getting such placed in nomination as he can rely upon. At Galway trouble was expected, as the people had many local preferences that were not Parnell's choice. But as the "row" was on the point of breaking out, some one cried out, "We go to battle under generals," upon which the local discontent was promptly dispelled. In another convention the candidate named by Parnell was vehemently opposed on the ground that he was a landlord. A rough looking peasant, clad in frieze, exclaimed: "Would the gentleman please tell us, is Mr. Parnell a landlord?" The effect was decisive and the landlord was unanimously nominated.

Washington.

Civil Service Commissioner Thoman, the last of the three, has sent his resignation to the President, who has accepted it "with thanks." The President appears to find it difficult to get a new board to his liking, as the salary—\$3,500 a year—is too small to secure the grade of men whom he should like the board to be composed of.

C. E. Price, postmaster of Berlin, Sangamon county, an active republican and offensive partisan, was removed on Tuesday, and his wife, an equally active democrat, appointed in his place.

Commissioner Colman, of the Agricultural department, reports the most encouraging success of the experiments of the department in the manufacture of sugar by the diffusion process. The experiments give 98 per cent. of the total sugar present, whether in beet, sorghum or southern cane, whereas by the best processes heretofore but 45 to 48 per cent. have been obtained. The commissioner is confident that sugar by the new process can be made at half its present cost.

November Elections.

Two weeks ago few democrats even believed that New York would be carried this fall by that party; but during the past week or ten days the campaign has taken such a turn that the democrats are quite confident of success. The workmen have suddenly shown such an unmistakable preference for Hill over the frigid millionaire and aristocrat Davenport, that recruits from that element alone will more than make up the loss of the vote of the mugwumps. It is now conceded that Hill will go out of Kings county with 60,000 majority, and it is not believed the republican vote throughout the state can overcome it.

Strangely, also, in Iowa the republicans are terribly alarmed. The coveting of that party on the liquor question has created such general disgust that the leaders are no more able to keep the party in line than if they were so many stampeded "critters." A democratic success in Iowa would be a novelty, to be sure.

Suit was this week entered in the circuit court by Jennie Porter against Lewis Wilson for slander, damages being placed at \$5,000, the firm of Bull, Strawn & Ruger for the plaintiff. It appears that Wilson endeavored to have Miss Porter indicted by the grand jury alleging that she kept a house of ill fame, but not being successful he has since made public statements derogatory to plaintiff's character, hence this action for damages.

ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY.

We hope no voter of La Salle county will fail to attend the polls next Tuesday and cast a vote for one or other of the candidates for circuit judge. There is no office in which the people as a body are more deeply interested than that of the judges of our courts. Life, property, the public peace, liberty itself, are dependent on the intelligent and conscientious administration of the laws.

Two candidates are presented between whom the choice must be made. Dorrance Dibel, of Joliet is one of them. He is vouched for as a man of clean character and a country lawyer of fair ability, but wholly without experience on the bench or in any other judicial position; and, passing over such matters as legal acquirements and judicial qualifications as of secondary importance, his election is urged for two reasons: First, because he is a resident of Will county; and secondly, because he is a Republican, and has shown himself adroit and efficient as a party manager by four years' experience at the head of the Will county Republican Central Committee.

As to claim No. 1, we submit it comes with poor grace from a county embracing about a fifth of the district that had two of the three judges almost continuously since the district was constituted until a few months ago. And what weight should such a claim have anyhow against the superior qualifications of a candidate outside of Will county? As we have said before, local residence is not a matter of the slightest consequence in our judges. They move from county to county in the discharge of their duties, and are officially as much at home in one county as the other, and at all times within a few hours' call by telegraph and railroad of all parts of the district. The claim on the score of local habitation is therefore absurd, and it would be wrong to accord it any influence over superior qualification and fitness.

As to the second reason why Mr. Dibel should be supported, because he is a Republican, we scout it as an insult to the honest and intelligent voter. What relation, near or remote, has the office of circuit judge to any open political question or policy in regard to which the people are, or imagine they are, divided partywise? No honest man will maintain that there is any such relation, and a man therefore allowing his vote to be influenced by any such claim independently of considerations of superior qualification and fitness, is dishonest. No greater curse can afflict any country than a partisan judiciary. It has been the night mare of Ireland for ages and is the favorite instrument of oppression in every despotism, and any attempt to introduce it here should be promptly crushed as the suggestion of the dark regions.

On the other hand, we have as a strictly non-partisan candidate our present able county judge, Hiram T. Gilbert. Even his opponents admit that he is "a good lawyer, a just judge, and a man of unexceptionable habits." He is a man not only of thorough culture, having graduated both from an American and a European university, but as a lawyer of thorough training and a peculiarly judicial mind, ranks among the first jurists of our state. This is shown not only in his daily work upon the bench and in the many able arguments from his pen on file in our Supreme Court, but by the volume he has written on "The Railroads and the Courts," in which, whatever controversy there may be as to the great questions involved, the admission is universal that a depth of erudition and power of analysis are shown such as few of the great legal minds of the day have anything to boast over. The book not only shows transcendent ability, but that its author has a genius for legal reform, and that he is on the right track. The tendency of the age, as some of our ablest magazine writers have lately shown, is toward special privileges, monopoly and the concentration of capital, and Mr. Gilbert, with an eye of eagle keenness, has discerned the leaning of our courts in the same direction and has put forth a bold and strong hand to arrest it. Are the people, whose interests, whose rights, whose very liberties are involved in this matter, ready to strike down this bold champion now at the behest of the plutocrats, simply because his residence—in reality a matter of utter indifference—is objectionable to a limited section, and because he refuses to wear a particular party collar? We shall not insult the voters of the district by supposing that they can be induced to ignore the pre-eminent qualifications of Mr. Gilbert on account of any such paltry considerations.

Ferdinand Ward, the junior member of the Wall street banking firm of Grant & Ward, and who so magnificently wrecked that concern, together with the Marine Bank and an army of smaller fry, has just had a trial in New York on an indictment for larceny, and has been found guilty. The penalty is imprisonment in the penitentiary for ten years.

Judge Pillsbury has finally succeeded in recovering \$12,500 from the Chicago and Alton railroad company in settlement for injuries received on a train of that road several years ago during a riotous outbreak among its employees near Chicago. The judge received a pistol shot at the time that endangered his life and from which he will never entirely recover.

Peter West and his wife, of Streator, have separated since the shooting affair. Mrs. West removed to Chicago one day last week taking with her the personal effects of the household, together with the children. The husband will give her a moderate allowance, but their paths in life will never run together again. The bonds under which West had been held to the grand jury were last week discovered to be worthless on account of the manner in which the document was drawn.

And now another iron band spans the continent by the completion of the Canada Pacific railroad, the last spike of which was driven at a mountain locality in the northwest last Wednesday.

It was announced yesterday afternoon that Thomas B. Parks, the man shot by Peter West, of Streator, was dying. There have been three operations per-

DEATH OF GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

GEN. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, ex-commander of the armies of the United States, died suddenly at his home at Orange, New Jersey, at 3:10 o'clock on Thursday morning, of neuralgia of the heart, in the 59th year of his age. The first symptoms of the disease had shown themselves but three weeks ago, yet neither himself or his family physician regarded the matter as at all serious. On Wednesday morning, feeling in unusually good spirits, he drove to Orange with his daughter, transacted considerable business and returned home, ate a hearty supper, and retired at an early hour, intending to return to Orange early next day. At 11 o'clock at night the pains of his former attack returned, and for the next four hours he suffered intense agony. About 3 o'clock there was a change. He gave a deep sigh of relief, smiled faintly, and said: "I feel easy now. Thank God, I have pulled through." Then he sank back upon the pillow as if exhausted, closing his eyes. The doctor, who had been watching his face with extreme solicitude, saw the unerring signs of approaching collapse, and whispered to Mrs. McClellan: "I fear he is dying." It was but too true. Gen. McClellan raised himself up on one hand, half opened his eyes, and fell back dead.

George B. McClellan was born in Philadelphia Dec. 3, 1826. He studied at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1842 entered the military academy at West Point, graduating second in his class in 1846. He served with distinction during the Mexican war, and was breveted captain. In 1858 he was appointed a member of a military commission to visit the seat of war in the Crimea. He resigned his commission in the army in 1857 to take the post of chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, of which he was made president in 1858. At the opening of the civil war in 1861, he was commissioned a major general of volunteers, and placed in command of the department of the Ohio. His first campaign was made in West Virginia, which, after a few brilliant engagements, he succeeded in clearing of confederate forces, giving him such prestige that, after the first Bull Run defeat, he was placed in command of the army of the Potomac, and on the retirement of Gen. Scott soon afterwards, he was commissioned general-in-chief of the armies of the United States.

The first great work to which he gave his attention was to mould the abundant crude material placed in his hands into an effective army, a labor in which he was occupied until the spring of 1862, and it is conceded that in such a work no commander ever wrought more effectually. In March, 1862, the great campaign against Richmond was inaugurated by way of the Peninsula, the details of which would occupy too much space here. It is sufficient to say, that in the light of history the plan of the campaign was faultless and its entire success was only defeated by interference from Washington, most notably by the withdrawal, at the most critical moment, of the support of the 40,000 men under Gen. McDowell, upon whose co-operation at a given juncture the whole plan hinged. The seven days battles, retirement of the army to Harrison's landing, its return to Washington, the change of command from McClellan to Pope, the second disaster of Bull Run, the removal of Pope and re-instatement of McClellan, speedily followed by the victory at Antietam, and the subsequent second displacement of McClellan and the appointment of a succession of failures and incompetents down to the transfer of Grant from the west are matters of history far beyond the limits of any mere newspaper article.

Whatever may have been the justice or injustice of the criticisms of Gen. McClellan as a military commander, all concede that he was a sincere patriot, an honorable gentleman and a brave Christian soldier. If he made mistakes in the opening campaigns of the greatest war of the century, it must be remembered that his study was to save the lives of his men, at a time when the country would have been horrified at a loss of 10,000 in a campaign, while the loss of double the number subsequently in single battles like the Wilderness and Cold Harbor scarcely excited a murmur.

The public career of McClellan may be said to have closed with his candidacy for the presidency and defeat in 1864, since which he has been employed in a variety of ways as a practical engineer, with the single exception of his election as Governor of New Jersey in 1877. His life, since his retirement from the army, has been prosperous and happy. He always had money, and has made many additions to it. He had a head for mathematics and finance. His ability was shown before the war in the re-organization of the Illinois Central, and has been manifested in similar enterprises since. At his death he was president of a copper company with a salary of \$15,000 a year.

Postmaster General Vilas was most unexpectedly called home to Wisconsin the first of the present week to attend the funeral of his only sister, Miss Esther Vilas, who had suddenly died at the family home in Madison. Gen. Vilas was bowed down with grief by the blow, as the young lady was lovely and attractive, an orphan, and idolized by her brothers.

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formed on his leg, but all to no purpose. He had been frequently put under the influence of anesthetics and the artery ligated three times. It will go hard with West should his victim die.

WAS ANDY JOHNSON A CONCOCTER OF TREASON?

The Hon. Chauncey Depew, of New York, has suddenly gotten his name into the newspapers in a way that must bring to his notoriety-loving soul an ocean of comfort. It is in connection with a charge of treasonable designs against President Andrew Johnson, during his troubles with the radical republican leaders in 1866-7. The story of Depew is about this: That some four years ago, at a banquet at which, together with many others, he and President Grant were present, and at which it was his happiness to be seated by the side of Gen. Grant, the latter had told him (Depew) that during the trying period of 1866-7, when Andy Johnson and the Republican U. S. Senate, as well as the Republican majority in the House, were at loggerheads, Johnson concocted a scheme to admit at once all the rebel states to the full rights they possessed before the rebellion, intending to issue a proclamation "directing the rebel states to send to Washington their full quota of Senators and Representatives. He had assurances from enough members from the North, who, united with them, would make a quorum of one house, if not both. The Congress thus formed he would recognize and install at the Capitol. If the other northern members did not choose to join they would hold a powerless rump meeting in some hall." All he needed to carry out this scheme was the promise of Gen. Grant to stand by him with the army in case the north should undertake to oppose it. "But," says Mr. Depew, "after Grant had endeavored for a long while to convince Johnson of the folly of such a course and its certain failure, Grant finally told him that he would drive the Congress so constituted out of the Capitol at the point of the bayonet, and give possession of the building to the Senators and Representatives from the loyal States and protect them. If necessary, he would appeal to the country and the army he had so recently mustered out of service."

All this occurred during the summer and fall of 1866, when Grant and Johnson were on the most intimate and friendly terms, and when Johnson, having removed Stanton from the war office, had installed Grant in his place, with the full expectation that when the Senate met in December, that body, under the new "tenure of office law," would refuse to confirm the removal of Stanton, and would restore him to office, but with the understanding that in spite of it Grant should hold on to the office until the question of the constitutionality of the tenure of office act could be brought before the Supreme Court for decision. It is known, however, that when the senate met, and in January, 1867, refused to confirm Stanton's removal and restored him to the war office, Grant, instead of standing by his alleged agreement with Johnson to hold on to the office, promptly surrendered it to Stanton; out of which grew the famous question of veracity between Johnson and his cabinet and Gen. Grant, and from which dated the enmity that ever afterwards existed between Johnson and Grant.

Afterwards—in 1867—were begun the famous impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson, and one of the first and principal witnesses at that trial was Gen. Grant. Fresh in his bitter enmity to Johnson, and fresh as he must have been in his recollection of Johnson's treasonable purpose, revealed to him less than a year before, surely Grant, as a witness at this trial, to pointed questions as to the plans and purposes of Johnson, could not have failed to remember and reveal all he knew about his treasonable designs. But the official report of the evidence at that trial makes Grant talk in this way:

Question to Grant—Have you at any time heard the President make any remark in reference to the admission of members of Congress from the rebel states into either house?

Answer by Grant—I cannot say positively. I have heard him say on that subject. I have heard him say as much, perhaps, in his published speeches last summer as I ever heard him say at all upon that subject. I have heard him say, and I think I have heard him say twice, in his speeches, that if the north carried the elections by members enough to give them, with the southern members, a majority, why would they not be the Congress of the United States? I have heard him say that several times.

Q. When you say the north you mean the Democratic party of the north, or, in other words, the party favoring his policy?

A. I mean if the north carried enough members in favor of the admission of the south. I did not hear him say that he would recognize them as a Congress. I merely heard him ask the question why they would not be the Congress. I heard him say that in one or two speeches. Do not recollect where. I do not recollect having heard him say anything private on that subject especially. I never heard him allude to the Executive Department of the Government; I never heard him make any remarks looking to a controversy between the Executive and Congress.

Mr. Depew, in his eagerness to get into the newspapers, is probably satisfied by this time that he has slightly overdone the matter, for he has unloosed the tongue of nearly every forgotten politician and crank in the country who are filling the papers with their "recollections." As to Mr. Depew, the only profit he is likely to reap from the venture personally is, a general dissemination of the knowledge that he is, as Gen. Palmer correctly describes him, "an indifferent specimen of the queer character of lawyer, speculator and republican politician of which modern New York life is so prolific; but though he is one of the best after dinner speakers in

New York, he has no such reputation for veracity as will entitle any sensational story coming from him to much credit."

TWO GOOD EXAMPLES.

The Democrats of Chicago and Cook county have set an example which the Republicans of this judicial circuit would do themselves honor by following. The Republicans of the Supreme Court district in which the death of Judge Dickey created a vacancy, having decided to make a partisan contest for his successor, met in convention and nominated a distinguished Chicago lawyer named D. B. Magruder for Supreme Judge. Being in all respects a competent and unobjectionable man, the Democrats, in a way no less effective than graceful, defeated the Republican scheme of electing a partisan judge by endorsing the nomination of Magruder and agreeing to support him as a non-partisan. The prospective judge is said to be so pleased by the compliment as to give the Democrats assurance that they will never have occasion to complain of him, after his election, as a partisan judge.

The maneuver has had another good effect. The same Republican convention that insisted on running a partisan candidate for judge placed in nomination as candidates for commissioners of Cook county, who are also to be elected next Tuesday, such a set of party hacks and bummers, notable only for their conspicuous unfitness, that the better class of republicans of the city, led on by the Chicago Journal, utterly scout and repudiate the ticket and have decided to support the democratic nominees for the same office on the ground that, like the judgeship, the office is strictly non-partisan, and that the Democratic example of ignoring party in the judgeship deserves to be followed by the Republicans in the election of commissioners.

HOME MATTERS.

Personal.

ZACK.—Marshall Zack, the stilt skater of Streator, was in the city Sunday.

FITZ.—Prof. Fitzgerald left Tuesday for Gallatin, Mo., on professional business.

DENT.—Thos. Dent, the celebrated Chicago lawyer, was registered at the Clifton, Monday.

CLEAR.—Miss Georgie Clear, of Ransom, was visiting her uncle, C. C. Halladay, this week.

HARTAN.—Miss Anna Hartan, of Mendota, a niece of Recorder Arnold, is now employed in that office.

WHITE.—Mr. and Mrs. A. E. White, of Prattville, N. Y., were the guests of H. V. Wilson this week.

HEENAN.—D. Heenan, of Streator, was shaking hands with his democratic friends in this city yesterday.

WEIS.—Dr. E. W. Weis spent the two first days of the week at Senachwine lake on a duck hunting expedition.

MORSE.—Mrs. Sarah Morse, of Evanston, is visiting friends in this city, making her headquarters at Dr. Stout's.

HEFFERNAN.—Major J. F. Heffernan, of Bloomington, was in the city over Sunday, the guest of James McQuade.

HUETT.—J. W. Huett, who had been spending a lengthy visit among his Buckeye friends, returned home recently.

PETIT.—Dr. J. W. Petit, of Sheridan, was in the city Tuesday and Wednesday, on the case of O'Meara v. Illinois Starch Company.

HAPEMAN.—Col. and Mrs. D. Hapeman returned home Thursday after a two weeks' visit to New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

MACKINLAY.—John Mackinlay, of London, Eng., who had been visiting his brother, Thos. E., of this city, left for home Wednesday.

MOORE.—Rev. Frank B. Moore, of Champaign, arrived here Thursday and takes Father O'Neill's place at the St. Columba church.

GAYNOR.—Mrs. Louis Gaynor, of Dimmick, was in this city Tuesday attending the Vogt-Gaynor wedding ceremony, the latter being a sister-in-law of the lady.

DIMMICK.—Mrs. Elsie Dimmick, who had been visiting her many friends in this city for the past month, returned Wednesday to her home at Santa Barbara, Cal.

WEBSTER.—Chas. A. Webster, of La Salle, son of E. C. Webster, of that city, left for New York city, Thursday, where he has obtained a position on the Associated press.

MORRISON.—W. E. Morrison, of Chicago, advertising agent of the Rock Island road, was in the city Sunday, and spent the day in company with W. S. Wheeler, the photographer, in visiting some of the noted points of interest in this locality.

LINCOLN.—Ben. F. Lincoln, after having many days wrestled with disease, was able to come down to his office Wednesday, and his many friends were glad to give him a cordial greeting and tell him that they were glad the "boatman pale" had to row to the other side without him.

Good News for California Emigrants. Emigrants carried on express trains to California and all Pacific coast points. The Union Pacific Railway makes the following important announcement: All classes of passengers to California, Oregon and Washington are now carried on express trains over this line and connections. Emigrant sleeping cars with free berths on express trains to San Francisco, Portland and Los Angeles. Passengers holding emigrant tickets to any point west, via the Union Pacific, make same time through as those holding first class tickets. Only three and one-half days from Omaha to San Francisco. Two days' time saved.

For maps, pamphlets, bills, etc., call on or address S. M. Knox & Son, Agents, Princeton, Illinois.

You want to wear well. Well, we war rant in to wear well. S. B. Wilkins Co.'s Rockford hosiery. Ubi some &c.

Great Special Sale of Silks.

Commencing next Monday morning Scott Bros. & Co. will place on their counters a large stock of black and colored silks from the well known and popular manufacturers, "Poidevard & Co." and Belding Bros. & Co., who warrant fully every yard that is sold.

Colored gros-grain silks, in all the new shades, at 87½c per yard, worth \$1.25.

Black silks, 24 inch, very rich and handsome. This quality is usually sold at \$1.50. We will sell it during this sale at 97½c per yard.

Black and colored all silk Surahs, 22 inch, will be offered also during this sale at 97½c per yard.

The finest Graham toilet soap, to be found only at C. M. Forbes.

The Ladies' Society of the Episcopal church will meet next Thursday afternoon, Nov. 4th, at the residence of Asa Hoffman, on the West side. Gentlemen are invited to drop in to tea at 6 o'clock and give the ladies their company in the evening.

Soldiers' Home.

Andrew Lynch and D. A. Cook, seeing that it would not do to permit Ottawa to be unrepresented at the session of the Soldiers' Home Commission which began at Chicago this week, went up to the Garden City Tuesday. This they did at their own personal expense, and a number of other public spirited (?) citizens who were asked to make the delegation a respectable size declined for various reasons—chiefly because they did not want to go. Henry Mayo was in Putnam county, which accounts for his not being along with these two delegates. Mr. Lynch says that he is in possession of information that Ottawa has frequently received two of the four votes necessary to a choice, and he asserts with equal positiveness that the Rock Island road officials are using all the means in their power to have the Home located at Buffalo Rock. The general impression, he said, was that this was not the case, but Mr. Lynch assured a FREE TRADER representative who met him after his return from Chicago that Ottawa stood as good a show for the location as any other city so far voted for—better in some respects, as it might eventually be selected as a compromise, it appearing almost impossible for Quincy, Decatur, Springfield, Dixon or Rock Island to get more than three votes as the matter now stands. Mr. Lynch further asserted that both Judge Wallace and Judge Crawford are working for Ottawa, and he believes that Buffalo Rock will ultimately be settled upon as the location of the Soldiers' Home.

Miss Helene Bassett will receive pupils in instrumental music. For terms, etc., address Box 1048, Ottawa, Ill.

The finest Graham toilet soap, to be found only at C. M. Forbes.

New Millinery Store at Utica. Miss A. D. Brady, of this city, will open a new millinery store at Utica next Tuesday, with a large and varied assortment of millinery goods of the latest styles. To the people of that village Miss Brady is no stranger, many of them being old customers of hers. To the residents of that section of country this will surely be a great accommodation, and they should not fail to appreciate the advantage offered them of purchasing these goods at her place of business. They will find her prices so low that it will pay them to trade with her.

The change of weather within the last few days must have notified you whether you have broken panes of glass in your house or barn. If you have, don't stop until you have remedied all defects by getting your glass and putty at C. M. Forbes.

The big squash season having returned, the papers are full of brags for their respective localities. A farmer in McDonough county gets credit in a local paper, for two squashes, one weighing 140 and one 152 lbs., and a Brooklyn, Iowa, farmer shows one weighing 174 lbs. Numerous other brags appear about squashes weighing from 100 to 150 lbs. None, however, thus far noticed, is a "circumstance" to the big squash raised by Wm. E. Bowers, a farmer of Seneca, in this county, which weighed 198½ lbs., the entire product of the vine being over 500 lbs.

But while squashes often attain such enormous sizes, a common field pumpkin of over 30 or 40 lbs. is very rare. Mr. Richard McCormick, of Grand Rapids township, in this county, however, has left at this office a common yellow pumpkin weighing just 50 lbs., and thinks the entire product of the vine would go over 500 lbs.

F. H. Bestman—Furniture.

For many years past one of the leading furniture houses in this city has been that of F. H. Bestman, on Main street. The store, first and second floors, is literally packed with an elegant stock of goods, such as bedroom sets, parlor sets, &c. There are also some of the finest lines of secretaries to be had in the city for sale at this store. Mr. Bestman has been for about 25 years in the furniture trade in Ottawa, and is a thorough, practical cabinet maker himself. To the people of this city and the surrounding country there is no better place to purchase furniture than of F. H. Bestman. His prices are only what his goods are worth and his stock embraces a very large assortment. He can convince you that every word of this is the absolute truth.

"Talkin' 'bout co'n, eh? Well, you'd orter git yer eye on that ere specimen in ther show window of Reed Bros., them fellers what sells machines on Madison street. Durned ef that ear of co'n aint 16½ inches long an' weighs 2½ ounces. Ef you don't b'lieve this, you just ask John Reed; he raised it."

Glass and putty? Glass and putty? At Forbes.